

How Poetic Grace May Be Acquired.



MISS VINCENT'S DANCING COSTUME.



THE PRELIMINARY MOVEMENT



QUERITA VINCENT, DANCER.

THE LADY AS SHE IS



IT LOOKS EASY BUT - TRY IT

STRAUSS PHOTOGRAPHS



ANOTHER DIFFERENT ONE THAT SEEMS SIMPLE



A FAIR, SQUARE, HIGH KICK.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Miss Querita Vincent, dancer and comedienne, who has at various times appeared before St. Louis audiences, and who spent a portion of the summer at the Suburban, had some interesting things to say, not long ago, about her profession and her knowledge thereof.

"Five dollars is all that I ever spent to learn dancing," she remarked. "I paid a woman that sum once in California to teach me the sailor's hornpipe; but every other dance in my repertoire I just picked up from watching other people and then experimenting on the steps until I adapted them for my own purposes."

"I have always danced from a child, beginning with dancing school exhibitions and on through the various kinds of charitable and church entertainments, when I figured on the programme. Then when I grew older and found it necessary to earn my bread and jam I resolved to put to practical use the one talent and the great-

est amount of skill that I possessed. Hence, the stage and vaudeville."

It would be absurd to ask Miss Vincent if she likes stage work and dancing, since her every move and expression indicates a thoroughly contented woman and a happy one as well.

She is typical of her native State, in frame-work, good looks and talent—a thorough Californian. "Long and lanky," she jokingly terms herself; but while she certainly is long, the other adjective does not apply, so well-proportioned are her outlines and so admirably proportioned are all her members. There is an exception—her feet. They are surprisingly small and dainty for a woman 5 feet 9 inches and who weighs 140 pounds. Miss Vincent wears a three shoe and doesn't pinch her feet in the slightest degree.

The young dancer has decided ideas on the subject of matrimony for theatrical people.

"No man or woman on the stage ought to marry another in the same profession," she declared, with positiveness. "In the first

place, suppose the two are forced to accept separate engagements. The history of dozens of theatrical people, separated for months at a time and only meeting in their summer vacations—what sort of domesticity is that? Small wonder that the two grow apart and become effectually alienated.

"Then, on the other hand, suppose the two are members of the same company. Take any of dozens of theatrical stars and their leading men, who have also been their husbands. How many of them have started out loving each other devotedly and ended in the divorce court? Do you know why? Because they see entirely too much of each

other. Because neither the wife nor the husband ever has a minute alone. He or she is constantly beside the other in work all day long—rehearsals in morning, matinees and evening performances, meals, recreation—anything and everything—they are constantly together.

"No two people can afford to become so familiar. It ruins the charm. I once heard a woman—not a theatrical person, by the way—remark, apropos her husband, whom she made no secret of disliking:

"How in the world could I love a man who insisted on coming home to luncheon every day? There is not a little truth in

her statement. That old saying, 'Familiarity breeds contempt,' has considerable weight. A man and a woman who are so constantly together as a 'team,' for instance, in vaudeville, get intolerant and lose their courtesy toward each other; the novelty is lost. No, decidedly, when I marry it shall be out of the profession."

In view of the fact that interesting things are just now being said concerning the devotion of a San Francisco newspaper man to Miss Vincent and the probable outcome of this devotion, matrimonially, it would appear that she has determined to substantiate her precept by example.

AMBASSADORS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

HOW THEY MUST BE TREATED.

China Is Violating International Law. The Persons of Envoys Are Considered Sacred in Civilized Countries.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

The legal status of ambassadors, envoys, ministers and diplomatic agents bases upon the protocol executed by the eight signatories of the First Peace of Paris, March 12, 1815. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, November 21, 1818, the great Powers—France, England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia—affirmed the protocol "for all times," also adding a paragraph which fixes the rank of Government representatives in foreign lands.

The law of envoys, so established, was, in the course of time, accepted by the different Governments of America, and thus became international and world-wide in its scope.

Does This Apply to China?

In so far as its provisions, virtues and sentiments are the product and outcome of higher culture, half civilized nations cannot be held to respect them as a matter of course or in toto. With them, notably the people of Asia, Africa and Australia, it is customary to insist upon the absolute inviolability of envoys only; for the rest the customs of the country are taken into consideration. Much depends also upon the personality of the envoy and on the Government he represents. Very frequently the envoy must make a position for himself, and again his authority must needs be upheld by military intervention if necessary.

Different Kinds of Envoys.

There are envoys of ceremony and envoys for the regular transaction of business.

The first-named are employed on certain ceremonial occasions like coronations, royal weddings, death, the installation of a new ruler, etc.

Regular envoys are there for the purpose of voicing the views and taking care of the interests of one Power at the court or seat of government of another. This involves a great mass of business.

Envoy's Duties.

The envoys must seek the acquaintance of all the leading characters at the court, in the ministries and in Parliament; he must study the methods pursued by these people, those that are on the surface as well as those that move invisible springs of action. Furthermore, he must gain a thorough knowledge of the Government institutions of the country where he is accredited, and of the prevailing public and official opinion and moods. The course of political, diplomatic, military, financial and commercial events must be like an open book to him, but for their study he dare not rely too much on the newspapers or on information casually picked up.

On the other hand, he has to look after the interests of the subjects or citizens of his own country in the one where he acts as envoy; must prepare treaties, arrange for loans and execute commissions of a personal or official character between the heads of Government whom he represents and the one to whom he is accredited respectively. Finally, his duties call for the transaction of business relating to political or actual criminals.

Rank of Envoys.

The rank of envoys is as follows, according to the universally accepted treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle:

First comes the Ambassador, or Grand Ambassador, to which position corresponds that of the Papal Legate.

Secondly—Envoys or Ministers. The

Church of Rome calls these representatives *internuncios*.

Thirdly—Minister resident.

Fourthly—Charges d'Affaires. These latter may assume the title of Minister, but can be accredited only at the Foreign Office of a Government, not with the head or sovereign.

Only the two first classes enjoy the character of representatives; the head of their Government accredits them directly to the head of the foreign Government; each one acts as his sovereign's alter ego.

All diplomats accredited at a court rank among themselves in accordance with the classification given, the longer accredited Minister, however, outranking the late comers of his own class. The word "extraordinary" after envoy is merely ornamental and gives the person enjoying it no precedence whatever. Neither shall near relationship between sovereigns affect the standing of envoys. All envoys shall be received on equal terms, but the Pope's legate may expect special honors if such have been traditionally granted to the representative of the Church of Rome at the court where he resides.

When the representatives of several Powers of equal standing are signatories to a treaty, precedence shall be decided by lot.

"What Our Ambassadors May Do."

Envoys of the first class are entitled to the following privileges: Sovereigns and others are bound to address them by the title of "Your Excellency." They may receive sitting in state under a canopy. They may cover in the presence of the sovereign, if the latter wears his hat or helmet. They may drive with six horses in a state coach furnished with "fochis"; that is of caressed hangers for servants standing behind. Ambassadors cannot lay claim, however, to receive immediately after the Princes of the blood royal, nor may they assume precedence over the foreign sovereign. If the latter ranks below the one represented by the Ambassador. As a matter of fact, each court or Government has its own regulations respecting the treatment of an Ambassador, but the latter may always insist that his dignity be respected in every way and manner and that he be treated with the same courtesy as others of his rank.

Letters of Credence.

When an Ambassador arrives at a foreign court, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the other diplomats in the capital must call upon him first. He then arranges with the Foreign Minister about his reception by the head of the state, which reception may be ceremonial or private.

Envoys of the second class must call upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs after arrival. Diplomats of every class are bound to call upon all members of the Imperial or royal family having a household of their own, after giving due notice. Only envoys of the first two classes are entitled to personal intercourse with the head of the state.

Minister residents are sometimes appointed because the office, involving no pomp or circumstance, may be kept up at small expense; again because their Government does not care to enter into negotiations for first or second class diplomatic establishments with uncertain results.

"Commissioners" are entitled to do business with lesser foreign authorities only. Diplomatic "agents" are looked upon as

private persons, and they stand outside the pale of international law as far as it applies to envoys.

May Apply to China.

The right to appoint diplomatic representatives is vested in the sovereign or head of government; even the Governors of States that belong to a federation have that privilege. Envoys from various cantons of Switzerland have sometimes been recognized in that capacity. Whether the envoy of a Government temporarily deposed deserves continued credence depends upon the good will or the interests of the state where he is accredited. The representative of viceroys and Governors have at times been recognized as envoys, provided they had authority from the sovereign to appoint such officials.

Sovereigns and heads of Government generally may accredit envoys at private institutions (of a financial character, for instance) or private person, but the provisions of international law do not apply to envoys of that kind.

A Government has the legal right to reject foreign envoys, and at the same time to do without representatives of its own in foreign countries. It may also raise objection to the person proposed for such a post, particularly when the candidate is its own subject, or when the authority of the plenipotentiary conflicts with the laws of the land. This applies particularly to papal legates and the right of Governments to regulate church affairs.

China Having Accepted Envoys Must Protect Them.

Acceptance of an envoy is tantamount to a promise and to the obligation of granting him such protection and liberties as are necessary for the legal, honorable and uninterrupted discharge of his business. His person, above all, is deemed inviolable. This has been recognized as a principle by all peoples, at all times, and likewise have envoys always been exempt from certain obligations towards the state in which they take up residence. This exemption has widened into extraterritoriality, as we understand it nowadays.

Extraterritoriality.

Legally defined, extraterritoriality means: The person of the envoy, of his wife and children, and those of the legation employees, are inviolable; so are his residence, the furnishings thereof, his horses and equipage. The latter especially must never be interfered with.

Legation No Asylum.

The legation has, however, not the character of an asylum. A person subject to the laws of the country where the legation is established, having sought refuge with the envoy, must be delivered up on demand, and such demand can even be enforced by searching the premises.

Secondly—An envoy may establish a chapel in his place of residence, even if the religion professed by him is forbidden in the territory. There he, his family and the members of the legation may worship under assistance of a priest of their religion, but outsiders are not to be admitted. Neither is the envoy allowed to ring church bells, play a church organ or exhibit to public view statues, etc., of a religious character.

Thirdly—The envoy is subject only to the laws of his own country; neither judicial authorities nor the police have power over him in criminal or civil matters. At the same time he is not privileged to cause

damage to any citizen of the state where he resides. If he does so, the Minister of Foreign Affairs will give him warning, and, in extreme cases, his recall will be demanded, or he may be given his passports and sent across the frontier without preliminaries. In case of conspiracy his arrest may follow. The right of self-defense, vested in every private citizen, moreover, prevails, even against the Minister's special privileges.

Fourthly—The envoy exercises judicial authority with respect to members of the legation; he has the first right to arrest criminals within his jurisdiction and to investigate unlawful acts committed. The punishment is, however, reserved to his own Government. He may also act as a notary. Special treaties between the Governments of the civilized world and those of several Mohammedan countries guarantee to envoys and Consuls of the first parties criminal jurisdiction over their countrymen living in the state where they are accredited.

Fifthly—The envoy is exempt from taxation.

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5 apply to all members of an envoy's official family. Sovereigns and Governments are allowed to accredit several envoys at the same court, as it is also permissible to intrust one envoy with the representation of several Governments.

An envoy's credentials are nothing more than a letter of introduction, bearing the sovereign or Government addressed to admit him to audience. Unless the envoy be accredited for a certain period only, his authority extends to the time of his recall. A change of government does not affect it, except where the credentials were addressed to a certain person, sovereign or President.

After Declaration of War.

However, such a change, or the outbreak of war, may temporarily interfere with the Envoy's mission. In that case his inviolability, that of his people and of his fortune must be respected by the State to which he is, or was, accredited until he has had time to withdraw from the country. That time may be limited, though, but without subjecting the envoy to undue haste. In case of war the envoy receives passports permitting him to leave the country without molestation.

If an Envoy Dies.

If an envoy dies at his post his representative, or, none being present, the representative of a friendly Power, is entrusted with the sealing up of his papers. The Government to which he was accredited may undertake that duty only in case of extreme necessity. The body must be allowed to leave the country free of taxes or fees.

An envoy may intrust the conduct of his official business to a member of the legation or to another envoy. If he is compelled to leave abruptly, the representative of another Power may undertake to guard his fortune, archives, houses and lands.

An envoy's mail bags, letters, telegrams and dispatches, also his couriers, carriers and messengers, are inviolable like the person of an envoy and all the liberties granted him must be granted to these servants in the discharge of their duty.

Envoys have for assistants one or several counselors of embassy or legation, an interpreter, called dragoman in Asiatic countries, clerks and attaches, which latter usually hold honorary positions for their own information. The most important person after the envoy is the secretary of legation, who frequently represents his master. The ceremonial staff of olden times, marshals, gentlemen of the embassy, pages, Heyduts, Hussars, etc., are now usually dispensed with.

The wife of an Ambassador or Minister of the second class holds the same position among the ladies of the court that her husband holds among the men. As already stated, the family of the envoy is inviolable.

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and this protection against physical or moral force, or arrest, extends to all officials of the legation, including a physician and priest, and to all lackies wearing livery. Louis XI of France and Ferdinand, the Catholic, employed as envoys the greatest rogues of the period; later on Versailles became the high school of diplomats, who regarded lies, intrigues, gallantry and luxury as essential to success. The first honest, truth-telling and yet successful diplomat Europe knew was Benjamin Franklin.

Instances of the violation of the person of envoys are very rare. Modern history knows of only two, and the second one can hardly be classed as such, for the Ambassador was not known in his true capacity, traveled "incog" and was, moreover, slain for his money.

Rastatt Envoy Murder Mystery.

The Rastatt envoy murder mystery has been at last cleared up by the historian Sybel. Its victims were two envoys of the first French Republic, killed, and a third dangerously wounded. These Ambassadors by name of Debyran, Bonnier and Robertsoet, had been engaged in the framing of a treaty between the French Republic and the old German Empire, since December 9, 1797, when, in July, 1798, the Austrian Government, then part of the Empire, broke off negotiations. The rupture did not, however, lead to war for some months to follow, wherefore the Ambassadors continued their labors at Rastatt with the rest of the Princes of the German federation.

Austria opened hostilities in March, 1799, and at the same time declared that she could no longer respect Rastatt as neutral ground, which was clearly against the law of nations, as the town, then as now, belonged to Baden. Even when in the April following, Archduke Karl's army invaded Baden territory and when his vanguard, the Szekler Hussars, began to forage in the neighborhood of Rastatt, the Ambassadors didn't dream of danger, as they considered themselves under the protection of the civilized world. However, when the Austrians caught one of their couriers running between Rastatt and the nearest French town, Sultz, they decided to leave. It was agreed that they should enter upon their journey within three twenty-four hours after April 25.

On April 28, at noon, Sybel tells us, the Colonel of the Szekler Hussars received orders to proceed to Rastatt. He said at the time: "It's the dirtiest job I have ever been engaged in." After arriving at Rastatt, the Colonel dispatched Captain Burkhardt's squadron to Rastatt, ordering him to occupy the town and command the Ambassadors to leave within twenty-four hours.

The envoys thereupon decided to go the same night, and so informed Burkhardt, but when they came to the gate, found it in the hands of the Hussars, who wouldn't let them pass. They remonstrated, and the Captain said it was all a mistake. Next the envoys begged for an escort, but this was denied them, on the plea that the road was clear.

The envoys consequently proceeded in good faith, but their train of eight coaches had not got further than a hundred paces

from the city wall when it was suddenly confronted by a troop of cavalry demanding the name of each vehicle's occupant.

Ambassador Debyran was the first to introduce himself. The horsemen tore him from the carriage and pounced upon him with their sabres. Bonnier and Robertsoet suffered the same fate—these two were actually cut to pieces. Debyran, however, recovered consciousness while the soldiers were looting the bodies of his colleagues and escaped in the near-by forest, under cover of darkness.

The Hussars told the horrified wives, children and servants of the murdered gentlemen that they need not fear for their lives, and that they might proceed or return to the city, according to their pleasure. At the same time they robbed all of their jewelry and purses and threw the Ambassadors' archives into the canal skirting the road.

Though Archduke Karl denied knowledge of this foul crime, it has been proven that the Szekler Hussars, who were under his command, dared openly confess to robbing the victims. According to Sybel the plan of the murder emanated with the Commissary General of the Austrian forces, Count Lehrbach, while Minister of State Thugot connived at it to the extent of authorizing the Szekler Hussars "to have some fun with the damned Jacobins." Maybe the unruly horsemen, the wildest in the army, exceeded their authority—the crime rests with the Austrian Government.

British Envoy Murdered.

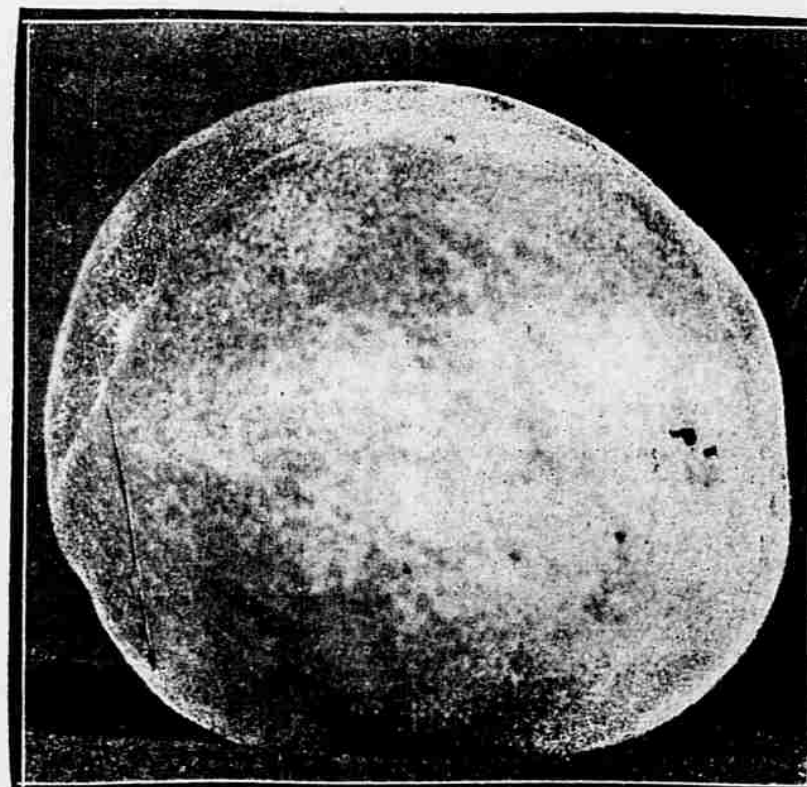
On November 25, 1859, the Earl of Bathurst, British Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the court of Vienna, vanished without leaving a single trace behind in the little Brandenburg town of Perlberg, while traveling from Pressburg to London. He had previously stopped for several days at the hotel "White Swan," and when last seen was on the way to his post-house.

His disappearance was noticed only a week later, and the newspapers at once carried the great Napoleon of having carried off and murdered "Merchant Koch," that was the name and style under which the Envoy traveled. The Emperor denied the insinuation vehemently, and even received Lady Bathurst in audience to convince her of his innocence. Still, the English press refused to accept his declaration and continued to brand him the blackest criminal of all centuries.

The case remained a mystery until the year 1853, when the Earl's remains were found buried near the house of one Schmidt, a notorious character, whom his lordship had employed as interpreter and servant during his visit to Perlberg. Schmidt, it turned out, murdered the distinguished stranger for his money and jewels without even suspecting his victim's real rank. As it was, Bathurst's portfolio and the rest of his papers were found undisturbed at the White Swan.

If Napoleon had had a hand in the game he would have certainly procured those papers, for Earl Bathurst's last mission was to prevent the impending treaty of peace between Austria and France.

PROF. VON MARTENS, Leipzig.



The fame of Arkansas fruit is deserved. The fine peach here pictured is of the Elberta variety, and was grown in the orchard of Mr. A. S. Maxey of Cedarville, Ark., about twelve miles from Van Buren. A load of peaches brought to Van Buren a few days ago by Mr. Maxey brought him a larger sum than he could get for the ground on which they grew. Crawford County is busy picking peaches these days. Mr. F. M. H. Smeltzer has raised 30,000 bushels this year, and is now shipping two car loads a day. When the Elbertas are all picked the Heaths and Chinese cling will be nearly ready for the market.